

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 247, Vol. V.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1874.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffee not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Bainis—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sausages
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Spert, and a romantic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

Wakatipu Oats, Wheat, and Chaff
Islay Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.
Singer Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT
ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manilla Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'S
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only
is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,

&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Run-holders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,
HABERDASHER, AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

I. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in

DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpaca, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.
Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts
Toilet Covers, Matting and Druggeting
Ladies and Children's Underclothing
BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere
Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-trimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery
Perfumery, Musical Instruments
Berlin and other Wools
Paperhangings, Brushware
Tobacco and Cigars

and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWSAGENT.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS; GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,

LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES . . . 12s.
DRAUGHT " . . . 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. PRETSCH,
CROMWELL,

COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Cromwell.

E. MURRELL,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.
Wellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:

NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

**THE CROMWELL BAKERY.**

J. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR.

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district

**CROMWELL BUTCHERY**

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

**FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,**
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF BY THE QUARTER.

SWAN BREWERY,
CROMWELL.GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. Goodger, Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.

TO FARMERS.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
during the forthcoming season of any quantity
of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

ARROW FLOUR MILLS.To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
in announcing that they have appointed D. O.
JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

D. MACKELLAR,

ACCOUNTANT and

GENERAL AGENT.

Manager of { Star of the East Quartz Mining
Company, Registered;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-
pany, Registered;
Kawaran Bridge Company (Messrs
McCormick, Graut, & Richards).

AGENT for { The Norwich Union Fire Insurance
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications
prepared

Cromwell

**CHEAP DRAPERY AND
CLOTHING STORE.**

COME EARLY AND SEE J. SOLOMON'S STOCK NOW OPENED

New Autumn and Winter Goods.

NEW MILLINERY

NEW DRAPERY

NEW CLOTHING

NEW BOOTS

NEW FANCY GOODS

&c. &c. &c.

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to GIVE AN IDEA of the
EXTENT AND VARIETY of the New Stock.

ONE CALL WILL CONVINCE ANYONE it is the BEST and CHEAPEST
IN CROMWELL.

J. S. is determined to continue SELLING CHEAP throughout the Winter.

Purchase your Winter Outfit from the

CHEAP DRAPERY STORE
IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.**CROCKERYWARE;**

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF GIVING UP THIS BRANCH.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. SOLOMON,

THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.

(Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

JULES LA FONTAINE,
WHEELWRIGHT,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,
Is prepared to execute all orders and repairs in-
trusted to him.

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
BOOTMAKER,
MELMORE STREET ... CROMWELL

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. .. delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-
tion and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice

Cromwell

NEW RUSSH
TO THE
London House.

W. TALBOYS

Has just returned from Dunedin, after purchas-
ing a large stock of
DRAPERY, CLOTHING, & BOOTS,
At a small advance on the English cost, which
will be sold at such prices as must command a
SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

Goods will be sold CHEAPER than at the late
Clearing Sale.

The motto of this House will be Small Profits
and Quick Returns. 2 1/2 per cent. will be al-
lowed on all cash transactions, and 5 per cent.
will be charged on all accounts not paid within
a month. Goods will be sold on these terms only.

Note the address:

W. TALBOYS,

LONDON HOUSE,
231 CROMWELL.**CROMWELL APOTHECARIES'**
HALL

MAX GALL

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery,
Tobacco and Cigars.

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Large stock of Patent Medicines always on hand,
and sold at a price considerably lower
than ordinarily charged.

MAX GALL,

Begs to inform the public that the whole of his
stock may be relied upon as being of a first-class
character; and he hopes, by giving the utmost
care and attention to his business, to deserve
and get the support of the inhabitants of Crom-
well and the surrounding districts.

Credit not given for Medicines supplied, ex-
cept by agreement made; and 5 per cent. will
be charged on all accounts not settled within a
month.

June 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
date. I. LOUGHAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27tc

Kawarau Gorge

KAWARAU GORGE COALPIT
AND
LIME-KILN.

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
tice to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized table

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

Alberttown

ALBERT HOTEL,
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,
ALBERT TOWN.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommo-
dation, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home at

H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERT TOWN.

From Cardrona, Alberton, Pembroke, Luggate,
and Bendigo every *Thursday*, at 3 p.m.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

The undersigned, having been appointed Secretary to the Hospital, has to request that all promised subscriptions be handed in as soon as possible, and to be acknowledged as soon as possible.

OHAS. COLCLOUGH.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

The Undersigned have a large parcel of prime SEED, BARLEY, for sale cheap.

GOODGER & KUHTZE,
Swan Brewery.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of TWO-STORY STORES and RESIDENCE (STONE) for Messrs I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.

Plans and specifications to be seen with Mr ARNDT, and tenders lodged with the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, August 8th, at noon.

F. W. BURWELL,
Architect.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

A LODGE in connection with the above will be instituted on TUESDAY, 4th August, in the SCHOOLHOUSE, at 8 p.m.

All those desirous of becoming Members are requested to attend.

ALFRED PEACH,
D.D.P.G.W.C.T.

LUCKNOW, QUARTZ MINING CO., LIMITED.

The fifth call of 2s. 6d. per share has been made, and is payable at the Company's office, on Wednesday, 12th August, 1874.

THOMAS BLACK,
Legal Manager.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

GIFTS for Sale by Auction for the benefit of the Building Fund of the Church of England, Cromwell, will be thankfully received by Messdames WRIGHT and KIDD, Cromwell. The time of sale will be notified in a future advertisement.

J. JONES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE "PIONEER" DREDGE, Now on the River Kawarau, about a mile above the Gentle Annie Bridge; with all the plant, tools, etc., used in working the same.

Terms reasonable.

For particulars as to terms, etc., apply to the Office of this Paper, or to

JOHN PERRIAM,
Lowburn.

New Advertisements.

V. R. NOTICE.

THE following are the days appointed for holding the Resident Magistrate's and Warden's Courts for the half-year ending the 30th of December, 1874, for the Dunstan Division of the Otago Goldfields District:—

CLYDE—every THURSDAY.

CROMWELL—every FRIDAY.

ALEXANDRA—MONDAY, August 3, 17, 31;
September 14, 28;
October 12, 26;
November 9, 23;
December 7, 14;

BLACKS—TUESDAY, August 4;
September 1, 25;
October 27;
November 24;
December 22.

ROXBURGH—TUESDAY, August 25;
September 22;
October 20;
November 17;
December 15.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,
Warden and R.M.

A. O. F.

COURT STAR OF CROMWELL,

No. 4933.

Summoned Meeting on SATURDAY, August 8. Full attendance requested.

By order. JOHN MARSH,
Secretary.

LOYAL CROMWELL LODGE, M.U.L.O.F.

Members of the above Lodge are particularly requested to attend the Meeting on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Initiations and Business of Importance.

C. W. WRIGHT, P.S.

CROMWELL—AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

The first performance, in aid of the CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL, will be given on FRIDAY, 14th AUGUST, 1874,

KIDD'S CONCERT HALL.

The Performance will commence with Pianoforte Duet—"Canary Quadrilles" Mrs Arndt & Miss Murray.

CHERRY BOUNCE.

Mr Oldrents ... Mr R. A. Snook
Gregory Homespun (his Man) ... Mr A. Peach
Gammon (a Farmer) ... Mr R. Brown
Spinage (a Farmer) ... Mr T. Gilmour
Doctor's Boy ... Master Marsh
Mrs Homespun (Mother of Gregory) ... Lady Amateur

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

Pianoforte Selections ... Mr Colclough
Song—"Cottage and Water-Mill" ... Mr B. R. Baird
Duet—"Liquid Gem" ... Messrs Pretsch and Johnson
Song (Comic)—"Dare Devil Dick" ... Mr A. Peach

Interval of Ten Minutes.

To conclude with the popular farce, TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER!

Charles Beeswing (a Wine-Merchant's Traveller) ... Mr R. Brown
Mr Chilli Chutnee (a retired Bengal Merchant) ... Mr D. A. Jolly
Jacob Mutter (his servant) ... Mr T. Gilmour
Arabella (Daughter of Chutnee) ... Lady Amateur
Dolly Mutter (Housemaid) ... Lady Amateur

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Stage Manager ... Mr A. H. Jagger.

Front Seats, 4s.; Back Seats, 2s. 6d. To commence at 8.30 p.m.

JOHN MARSH,
Secretary.

In the matter of the "Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act, 1872," and in the matter of a Bill to authorise the Municipal Council of Cromwell to raise the sum of £5000, for the purpose of purchasing and constructing Waterworks for the supply of the Town of Cromwell, in the Province of Otago.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to the General Assembly at the present session thereof for leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the Municipal Council of Cromwell to raise the sum of £5000, for the purpose of constructing and purchasing Waterworks for the supply of the Town of Cromwell with water.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1874.

JOHN RANKINE COWAN,
Solicitor for the Bill.

CALEDONIAN QUARTZ MINING CO., REGISTERED.

The Second Call of One Shilling per Share has been made, and is payable at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst.

W. ORAM BALL,
Manager.

TENDERS are required for Making a TRAMROAD from Star of the East Tunnel to Star and Oak Machine, a distance of about 1½ chains. Specifications to be seen on the ground.

Tenders to be sent to the ARGUS Office on or before SATURDAY, 11th inst.

JAMES MARSHALL,
Manager.

RELiance QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at Starkey's Hotel, Cromwell, on FRIDAY, the fourteenth day of August instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

F. J. WILSON,
Manager.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. Talboys' London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talboys has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talboys' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in advertisement in another column.—[ADVT.]

MONSTER SWEEPSTAKE

MELBOURNE CUP, 1874.

300 SUBSCRIBERS AT £1 IS. EACH.

To be divided as follows:

| | |
|--------------|------|
| First Horse | £150 |
| Second do. | 60 |
| Third do. | 20 |
| Starters | 40 |
| Non-starters | 30 |

Tickets forwarded to Subscribers immediately on receipt of Cash, Bank Draft, or P.O.O.

Early application to be made to the undersigned.

GEORGE M. STARKEY, Treas.

JOHN MARSH, Secretary.

Starkey's Kawarau Hotel, Cromwell.

NOTICE.

It is the intention of the present Proprietor of this Journal to retire from the business at the end of the current quarter, namely, August 4th. All accounts due to that date will then be rendered, and a prompt payment is imperative.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd May, at Yeddo, Japan, CHARLES ALFRED, son of the Rev. Charles Alfred Chastel de Boinville, of Kingston-on-Thames, near London, to AGNES, daughter of William Cowan, Esq., Banker, Ayr, Scotland.

Cromwell Argus, AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874.

A special meeting of the Town Council will be held on Friday evening.

Notice is given in our advertising columns, through the Corporation solicitor, of the intention of the Council to lay before the Assembly at its present session a Bill authorising them to borrow the sum of £5000. The purpose of the loan is of course the carrying out of a scheme of water supply for the town.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, a horse which was standing opposite Mr Dawkins' shop, affixed to a four-wheeled trap, was startled in some manner, and made a bolt down the street and across the bridge. Messrs Hallenstein's team was crossing the bridge at the time, and a collision took place between the heavy dray and the light express. The latter suffered considerably, being almost entirely destroyed. The horse, however, got clear away from the trap, and galloped madly on down the Clyde road.

Mr James Taylor, one of the candidates for Kawarau Ward, addressed a meeting of the ratepayers last Tuesday evening in the Town Hall. There was a very good attendance, and the candidate was listened to with interest during a pretty lengthy speech. He went fully into the question of water supply, advocating for a number of reasons a scheme of supply from the westward, or Lowburn, direction. Some of his statements with reference to the Firewood Creek supply were strongly combated by Mr James Strahan.

A comet was visible early in the evening of Friday last. This was the only occasion on which we heard of it being observed in Cromwell, but in Dunedin, and all over the Colony, it was noticed for nearly a week previous. Its first appearance noted in Dunedin was about six o'clock in the morning.

The census returns show the Maori population of the Colony to be 46,016. Of this number there are 23,639 males and 19,769 females in the North Island, and 1,417 males and 1,191 females in the South Island.

A meeting of the Local Committee of the Dunstan Hospital was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening last. There were present: Messrs Baird (Chairman), Preshaw, Taylor, Marshall, and Colclough. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr Marshall proposed, "That a deputation from this Committee wait upon the Cromwell District Hospital Committee, to confer with them upon the necessity of making provision for raising funds from this district for local patients pending the erection of the Cromwell Hospital; such deputation to consist of Messrs Baird and Preshaw." Mr Taylor seconded the motion, and it was carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr Vogel has stated that the Government intend to appoint a Surveyor-General. Rumour says Mr Thomson, of Otago, will receive the appointment.

Messrs Parsons and Company, the coach proprietors, intend shortly to place a daily coach on the Clyde and Queenstown road, instead of the tri-weekly one at present running. Scheib's Deep Creek Hotel is to be the half-way halting place, and the coaches will meet there each day. Mr Parsons is to drive on the lower part of the road, and Mr Alfred Short is to have control of the ribbons between Scheib's and Queenstown. This new service will probably begin about the middle of the month, Mr Parsons being at present in Dunedin with the view of purchasing another coach. We understand also that it is the intention of the Company, immediately the weather becomes such that the arrival of the Dunedin coaches at Clyde can be depended upon, to make Cromwell their depot, and a coach will be run through to Cromwell in the evening after the arrival of the down-country coach at Clyde. This is most certainly a plucky venture of Messrs Parsons and Co., and one which the public, it may be believed, will not be slow to appreciate.

Our attention has been directed to a mistake in our report of the Warden's Court proceedings on July 17. It is made to appear that Messrs Williams and Edwards made application for and were granted a mill-site of two acres each; but by an oversight on the part of the compositor, the name of William Watson was omitted. The report should have read to the effect that two acres were granted to William Watson and two acres to Williams and Edwards. The thing has caused some talk in the Bannockburn, and this explanation is therefore rendered necessary.

By the courtesy of Inspector Moore, we are enabled to give the following statement of gold forwarded by Escort from Clyde to Dunedin yesterday:—

| | ozs. | dwt. |
|------------|------|------|
| Queenstown | 256 | 0 |
| Arrow | 323 | 0 |
| Cromwell | 481 | 14 |
| Clyde | 175 | 0 |
| Alexandra | 294 | 0 |
| Teviot | 364 | 0 |

Total 1893 14

The smallness of the quantities is easily accounted for by the severe weather, which has put almost an entire stop to all mining operations for the last six weeks.

The Daily Times hears that several attempts at burglary have been made in and about Caversham lately, but none of them have yet been carried out. An attempt to "stick up" a gentleman returning from town was also made a few nights ago by two or three men.

In our telegrams last week, it was stated that Dolly Green, the actress, now in Sydney, had started a suit against her husband. The word "divorce" should have been read before "suit."

A telegram from Hokitika, dated July 24, says:—"There is a new rush at Greenstone, between Hokitika and the Grey. It is turning out most satisfactorily, and prospects are improving daily. Already sixteen have struck payable gold, and others being driven back, the country being taken up, and extensive goldfields are expected to be opened. Miners are flocking in from all parts of the Coast."—Another telegram, of July 29, says:—"The rush to Greenstone is proceeding. Gold is struck in the shaft behind the terrace, previously opened on a four feet depth. The prospects are excellent. The wash is supposed to be ten feet thick, and other shafts are vigorously being proceeded with."

Finley, who, as was stated last week, fired shots through a butcher's window in Auckland, has been committed for trial. The medical evidence showed that he was a homicidal maniac.

The only business of interest transacted at the last meeting of the Waste Land Board was as follows:—"Mr W. H. Schieb applied for a seven years' license under clause 161, to occupy five acres of Run 354 at Deep Creek, Kawarau, to mine for coal. The Board granted the license at the rate of £5 per annum."

Relative to the proposal for the formation of a Mining Board, the Mount Ida Chronicle publishes the following letter from the Goldfields Secretary to Mr de Lantour, M.P.C.:—"Goldfields Office, Dunedin, 23rd July, 1874.—SIR.—Referring to the appointment of a Mining Board, which formed the subject of your question to the Provincial Secretary during the last session of the Provincial Council, I have now the honour to acquaint you that the Government, having given its utmost consideration to the matter, has concluded that it cannot agree to give effect to the recommendation of the Mining Conference, that a Mining Board should be appointed. I have, &c., D. MACKELLAR, Secretary for Goldfields."

It will be seen by our telegraphic columns that the first fatal accident of the season has occurred through the effect of the snow. A brother of the Rev. Mr Morrison, of Switzers, at the Upper Waikaiti, has been missing for 10 days, and, as the snow is from 3ft. to 5ft. deep where he is said to have been lost, there is no possibility of searching for the body until the snow is melted.—Guardian, 30th July.

By notice in the New Zealand Gazette, the lock-up at Arrowtown is created a public gaol.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

MONDAY, 3 p.m.

The municipal elections on Saturday resulted as follows:—

HIGH WARD.

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Mercer | 361 |
| Isaacs | 361 |
| Burt | 277 |

BELL WARD.

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Woodlands | 284 |
| Carroll | 254 |
| Asher | 223 |
| Leary | 171 |

LEITH WARD.

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Gibson | 267 |
| Grant | 189 |
| Birch | 160 |
| Wilson | 120 |

Two Councillors were elected for each Ward.

AUDITORS.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| James | 1140 |
| M'Culloch | 886 |
| Evans | 787 |

V. Pyke, M.H.R., arrived from Wellington by the Ladybird.

In the Assembly, the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has again been shelved.

A long debate took place on Friday on the Conservation of Forests Bill. The debate was adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

WARDEN'S COURT.
FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874.
(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)
Godger and others v. Thomas and another.—
To cancel water rate license. Mr Cowan for plaintiffs; Mr Wilson for defendants. The case was allowed to be withdrawn on payment of £3 10s. as expenses to defendants.
APPLICATIONS.
Protection.—R. Knudsen and five others, 60 days for quartz claim No. 1 south of Caledonian; cause, foul air: granted.—R. Thomson and five others, 60 days for quartz claim No. 1 south of Try Again; cause, foul air: granted.—Thomas Logan and two others, 60 days for claim at Benfiggo; cause, to sink a main shaft to drain the mine: granted.
Extended Claim.—James Crombie and another, five acres at Doctor's Flat: granted.
Residence Area.—George Chilton, one acre, Bannockburn: granted.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.
FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874.
(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M. and J. Loughnan, Esq., J.P.)
COWAN v. HERON.

Thomas Heron, of the White Hart Hotel, was charged, on the information of John Rankine Cowan, with unlawfully assaulting him on the evening of Friday, 24th July. The particulars of the assault, as disclosed in the information, were as follows: That the defendant, in Starkey's billiard room, seized plaintiff by the collar of his coat, raising his right hand at the same time in a threatening manner; and afterwards followed him into the street, saying he would "do" for him. Wherefore Mr Cowan prayed that Mr Heron might be bound over to keep the peace.
Mr Cowan conducted his own case, and Mr F. J. Wilson appeared for the defendant.
Mr Cowan gave evidence on oath as follows:—
On the Friday evening named in the information, a ball took place in the new schoolhouse. He was there for a short time, but left shortly before half-past eleven. The reason he left was that he had severe chilblains, which prevented him wearing his dancing boots with comfort. (The Magistrate here interrupted with a remark to the effect that this evidence was surely irrelevant to the case.) He changed his boots, and proceeded then from his residence towards the lower end of the town. He passed Heron on the road talking to the constable, and bade him "good evening." Heron returned his salutation, and then left the constable, and proceeded on down the street with him (the witness). On the way to Starkey's billiard room, Heron asked him why he had insulted him in his own house the other evening. He replied that he was not aware he had done so. Heron then challenged him to fight, but as he (Cowan) was a professional man, he would not demean himself by fighting; besides, he had only just recovered from an illness. They both went into Starkey's billiard room, where the witness played the marker two games of billiards. Heron kept annoying him, and threatening to strike him. Towards the close of the second game, the defendant came up to him and caught him by the collar of his swallow-tail coat, tearing it under the arm; it was a handsome coat, London-made, and expensive. (Magistrate: Was it a claw-hammer coat? Witness: Did not know what it might be called in the colonies, but the home name for it was "a swallow-tail.") Tronson, the marker, prevented Heron from striking him. Went out of the room after that, and was going towards his home with Mr Brown, when Brown remarked, "Halloa, here's Heron running after you." Brown advised him to "skedaddle," and he took that advice. Afterwards went to the police-station, and roused up Sergeant Cassels, who was in bed, and who at his request saw him home in safety.
Cross-examined by Mr Wilson: Was in Heron's hotel on the Wednesday evening previous, after coming from Clyde. Went into the room behind the bar. Sansom, the saddler, Moore, the bell-ringer, and Mrs Heron were sitting near the fire. Treated Moore to a drink on that occasion. Asked Mrs Heron if she was going to the ball, and when she said she was, made the remark that some young man might run away with her if her husband was not there. It was a jocular remark, and he considered he was on sufficiently intimate terms to render it justifiable. Was sure he saw Mrs Heron, and was not told she was at the quadrille assembly. Would swear the language he made use of was not indecent. Heron went into the billiard-room at his heels. Half an hour elapsed before the assault took place. Acted as a lamb in the hands of the slaughterer. (Mr Wilson: And was now acting as a wolf in bringing the action.) Was near the Golden Age when Heron came running after him like a madman. He took to his heels, and ran for it; was not ashamed to say so. In order to avoid the madman, he went in a roundabout way to the police camp. Yes, he positively went past his own door; was afraid Heron would probably break in his door, and do him violence. Heron was jealous, perhaps, owing to the conversation on Wednesday evening. Was a young man at the ball himself, and Heron might have thought he meant to run away with Mrs Heron. Such an idea never entered his imagination.
The Bench would like to get a clearer insight into what Mr Cowan meant when he made the remark that Heron was actuated by drink and jealousy. Had he given full particulars as to the conversation held on Wednesday evening? Witness: Was positive he had. Thought he was justified in using such language, being merely jocular.
G. Tronson: Remembered the Friday evening referred to. Heron was annoying Cowan frequently during the games he and Cowan played. While the games were going on, Heron

"shouted," it was a universal "shoot," and Cowan was included. Prevented Heron from striking Cowan when he caught him by the coat. Did not see or hear the coat tear. After Heron laid his hands on him, Cowan disappeared very quickly, and the defendant followed him. Saw no more of them.
R. Brown: Was in the billiard room on the Friday evening named. Heron said Cowan had insulted him, and he wished to thrash him. During the row, Starkey came in and told them all to clear out, and they all cleared out accordingly. Followed Cowan to give him his walking-stick, which he had left in the room. When he saw Heron coming, he told Cowan, who asked him to stand by him. Advised Cowan to run, and when Heron came up, advised him also to run. Both took his advice, and ran.
This was the case for the prosecution.
Mr Wilson said the defence was that Mr Cowan was excited in his manner on the night in question, and his behaviour was worse and more offensive than the assault complained of. The language used by Mr Cowan on the Wednesday evening was highly indecent, and was an insult to Mr Heron and to Mrs Heron. The words were not fit to be repeated, and he would hand them to the Bench on a slip of paper. (The slip was shown to Mr Cowan, who said he would swear he did not use them.) In the billiard room, Heron simply put his hand on Cowan's coat, and asked him if he remembered what he had said the other night. This constituted the assault. He would call.
F. Sansom: Remembered the Wednesday evening when Cowan came into Heron's. Moore and he were sitting in the room over the fire. Cowan asked them to have a drink. He was talking rather extravagantly about coming from Clyde in an hour on horseback. Mrs Heron was not in the house; she was at the quadrille assembly, and did not come home until after Cowan had gone.
To Bench: Saw Heron that night, who told him Cowan had insulted him; he seemed annoyed. Mr Cowan was excited in his manner while he was in the house.
Constable Prendiville also gave evidence, but it was unimportant.
The Bench, in giving judgment, said there undoubtedly had been an assault. A plea of good excuse had been put in, but however good the excuse might be, it had not one-tenth of the effect it would have had if the assault had ensued immediately upon the provocation. The expressions admitted by Cowan were ambiguous, and an unlettered man would be likely to interpret them as bearing a worse construction than that meant. A fine of 20s. would be inflicted, with witnesses' costs, 20s., and costs of Court.
Mr Cowan asked that the defendant might be bound over to keep the peace, but the Bench could see no necessity for such a proceeding.
A second charge of creating a breach of the peace was withdrawn.
HOWARD v. BETHUNE.
W. S. Howard charged T. Bethune with assaulting him, at Perriam's hotel, Lowburn, on Wednesday, 22nd July. Mr J. R. Cowan appeared for plaintiff, and Mr F. J. Wilson for defendant.
W. S. Howard gave evidence to the following effect:—On Wednesday afternoon, defendant and he went to Perriam's from Quartz Reef Point, where they had been completing a fencing contract for Messrs Atfield and Welsford. Those two gentlemen were with them, and they went for the purpose of receiving a cheque in payment of the contract. While defendant and he were settling up, they had a dispute over the "tucker" bill, and defendant struck him in the face with his fist; then he pulled him out of the hotel-bar into the road, and "hammered" him. He did not defend himself, because he had a weakness in one of his eyes, and he wished simply to preserve it from injury. Mr Welsford came and released him from defendant. Since the assault, his eye was much worse. He could hardly see with it at all now. Had been to the doctor, and had to pay for medicines. Did not give Bethune the slightest reason for the assault.
Dr Stirling: Howard had consulted him after the assault. He had a contusion over the left eye, which was now very weak, and was apparently hurt by the assault. Howard seemed to have received a severe handling.
S. Welsford deposed to releasing the prosecutor from the defendant. Told Perriam he should not see a man so abused, but Perriam said it served him right.
E. Birchall corroborated the previous evidence as to the circumstances of the assault. Was standing looking on with others, but did not interfere; thought Bethune was trying to get "value for money."
A. Clark, "servant-of-all-works" to Mr Perriam, as he described himself, gave unimportant evidence.
For the defence, Francis Egerton gave evidence.
Mr Wilson addressed the Bench for the defence, and Mr Cowan replied.
The Bench said the assault had evidently been one of rather a serious character. The defendant appeared to have been made use of by the storekeeper (Perriam) to extort money from Howard, or rather to cause him to pay it summarily. The defendant would be fined £3, and costs as follows: 16s. 6d. costs of court, and £2 8s. witnesses' expenses. £1 of the fine would go to plaintiff.
CIVIL CASES.
Perriam v. Joblin.—Claim, £15 15s. No appearance. Case withdrawn.
Yock Won v. Hum Him.—Claim, £8 16s. Adjourned for attendance of authorised interpreter.
HAWKERS' LICENSES.
The applications of Charles Seymour and S. Canfield, of Cromwell, were granted.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLOR.

battle would be keen, and a keen, close battle is what Cromwellites enjoy. It gives them an opportunity of betting level; and we believe that opportunity was pretty fairly taken advantage of on the present occasion. The crowd who assembled of course at the Town Hall at four o'clock waited the declaration of the poll with more interest than was displayed at the election of Mayor, and bets on the result were made up to the last moment. The Returning Officer, Mr Councillor Wright, shortly came forward, and declared the result to be as follows:—
TAYLOR 15
BURRES 13
He therefore declared Mr James Taylor duly elected. The result was received with considerable applause.
Mr Taylor came forward and returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him. He could assure them that he would do all in his power for Cromwell. Block IX. and Water Supply were the questions principally to be considered by the Council, and he hoped they would be gone into dispassionately, earnestly, and fearlessly.—(Cheers.)
Mr Burres had to thank the electors who had voted for him. He was proud, although defeated, for he could not be defeated by a better man. As regarded the Water question, he had been prepared to support the Firewood Creek scheme, if elected; and he gave a few reasons why the Council should proceed with this scheme as early as possible. He bore no malice because defeated, and was ready to shake hands with friend and foe alike.—(Cheers.) He had been a member of the Council in years gone by, and he believed he did his duty then.—(Mr WHETTER: Hear, hear); and if he had been returned on the present occasion, he hoped to have given satisfaction. Once more he would thank those who had done him the honour to vote for him.
THE NOTORIETY OF CROMWELL.
Dr Coughtrey's report on the epidemic by which we were so recently visited has been forwarded to the *Australasian*, and they take notice of it in their issue of July 11, using it to point a moral with regard to Melbourne, and the strong possibility of an epidemic of a like nature arising amongst themselves. We propose to give extracts from the two-column article they publish on the subject, that our readers may see what a name we have made for ourselves "among the nations of the earth."
Before quoting from the report as to the cause of the fever, notice is taken of the population of Cromwell, and the percentage of deaths which occurred; and they say: "It assists our comprehension of the fell character of the visitation to remember that this proportion of persons who were affected or who died would, calculated on the population of Melbourne, amount to about 45,000 persons affected by sickness, and 9000 swept off by the disease."
Then we are "shown up" by the report and running comments:—
"Without touching on the disputed point whether fevers of this class are actually produced, or only fostered and assisted, by the conditions to which they are usually ascribed—whether these causes call the disease into existence, or only furnish the conditions for its propagation—it is evident, on reading this report, that the causes sought were found lying plainly visible on the surface. The inhabitants of Cromwell were living in open defiance of all sanitary laws. There was nothing, says Dr Coughtrey, in the situation of the place appreciably favourable to the production of zymotic diseases if due care had been exercised. So far from this being the case, 'the soil is of a loose and porous nature, composed of schistose sand and gravel for several feet in depth, and such as would favour oxidation and destruction of the organic matters of sewage as it filtered through it, were it not surcharged with too much.' The houses 'are not of the most commodious size,' and many of the rooms are too crowded and deficient in light and ventilation. This, however, is so common a circumstance in regard to hush-built houses, where people rely for their full supply of oxygen on the day's labour out of doors in the open air, that it is not of much special importance. But the drainage of the place is absolutely neglected. Most of the houses have no provision whatever for drainage, and where any attempt had been made to supply any it was of a crude and unsatisfactory kind. An example is given in these words:—'Take the small drains which are connected with some of the houses on the northern side of Melmore-terrace; they consist simply of pipes, which conduct whatever is thrown into them from the backs of the houses to the nearest gutter, there to lie exposed on its way towards the low ground near the bridge, at which point it soaks into the ground. In other words, these dirty liquids are conveyed from the back of one row of houses to the fronts of two rows.' Everything corresponds with this state of affairs. No care was shown for the disposal of house refuse. The back-yard accommodation of many domiciles is scanty; not a few are without closets of any description, and several of these have gardens attached to them, through which the open water-race runs which supplies the town with its water. Well may the writer of the report say, 'The reflective can draw their own inferences.' The closets, where there are any, are attached to cesspools, consisting merely of holes dug in the ground, and in many instances 'they are in dangerous proximity to the dwelling-houses and the water-race.' Few attempts are ever made at emptying these places, and, without going into particulars, the consequence is that the soil and sub-

soil of the place are saturated with sewage. As Dr Coughtrey pungently phrases it, 'the soil of the sloping bank behind most of the houses whose backs face the Kawarau River is in many places sodden and discoloured with excrement, infiltrated with filth, chiefly from these cesspools.'
"By this time it is becoming clear that it is not necessary to invoke the wrath of the gods, or the vengeance of angry Apollo, to account for the outbreak of an epidemic in a place circumstanced in this way. But there are a number of other causes of a kindred nature all operating in the same direction as those we have before indicated. Slaughter-yards and piggeries existed in the town—in some instances too near to the dwelling-houses. Stable refuse is allowed to add its share to the poisonous influences around. The waste of butchers' shops contributes, also, to contaminate the soil and the atmosphere. The water supplies are poisoned by flowing through a poisoned soil. 'The water-race of the town from beginning to end was in a filthy condition, and most strangely placed with reference to cesspools and other places.' 'The whole of the houses in Ballina-street were placed on a higher level than the open branch water-race from which the inhabitants of that street derived their supply of water.' Many other particulars of the condition of these water-races are given, but it is not necessary that we should pursue the subject into all its sickening details. It is sufficient to say that the condition was as bad as it could be—bad to a degree that is incredible in a community supposed to be acquainted with, at any rate, the rudiments of sanitary science. It is shown that when any slight effort at improvement was made it was done in such a way as to be quite ineffectual for any good purpose. The house tanks were also bad, and dirty to the last degree. The result of all this was that 'the quality of the different waters is such as to utterly unfit them in their present state for domestic purposes,' an opinion amply supported by the analyses of the waters which are attached to the report. Every reader must agree with the observations of Dr Coughtrey:—'With such a state of matters it is no wonder Cromwell was visited with an attack of typhoid fever. Though there were a few apparent exceptions, the reciprocal connection between neglect of sanitary laws and the disease was boldly visible throughout the whole of this epidemic.' Improperly constructed and neglected cesspools, polluted drinking water, and cramped sleeping rooms fed disease. The unusually dry and sultry summer and autumn, the absence of strong ozone carrying winds, and the small rainfall have appreciably played their part in favouring this epidemic.
"The case is a most significant one. Here was a small community of people, living in a healthy atmosphere, upon a good soil and sub-soil, and fairly supplied with wholesome water. There is no reason why they might not have been perfectly free from such terrible visitations as epidemic fevers. But they chose to live in absolute defiance of the laws of health. They neglected them, and broke them as if there were no such prescriptions, instead of their being as well known and definite as the statutes in our criminal code, and infinitely more effective in their operation, inasmuch as the punishment attached to their breach is enforced with all the inevitable necessity of a law of nature. These people sinned against these natural laws openly, wantonly. They were warned by the local medical men, and by the local paper, but took no heed till the visitation came."
The article concludes with a warning to Melbourne, and urges the importance of bearing in mind Lord Palmerston's reply to Edinburgh, when it asked him to proclaim a day of fasting as a means of averting the visitation of cholera. He said:—
"It does not appear to Lord Palmerston that a national fast would be suitable to the circumstances of the present moment. The Maker of the universe established certain laws of nature for the planet in which we live; and the weal or woe of mankind depends upon the observance or neglect of those laws. One of those laws connects health with the absence of those gaseous exhalations which proceed from overcrowded human beings, or from decomposing substances, whether animal or vegetable; and those same laws render sickness the almost inevitable consequence of exposure to those noxious influences. But it has pleased Providence to place it within the power of man to make such arrangements as will prevent, or disperse, such exhalations, so as to render them harmless; and it is the duty of man to attend to these laws of nature, and to exert the faculties which Providence has thus given to man for his own welfare. Lord Palmerston would, therefore, suggest, that the best course which the people of this country can pursue to deserve that the further progress of the cholera should be stayed, will be to employ the interval that will elapse between the present time and the beginning of next spring in planning and executing measures by which those portions of their towns and cities which are inhabited by the poorer classes, and which, from the nature of things, must most need purification and improvement, may be freed from those causes and sources of contagion which, if allowed, will infallibly breed pestilence, and be fruitful in death, in spite of all the prayers and fastings of a united but inactive nation. When man has done his utmost for his own safety, then is the time to invoke the blessing of Heaven to give effect to his exertions."

A young man at a musical party, being told to "bring out the old lye," brought out his mother-in-law.

PARLIAMENTARY TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

Upon the report of the Goldfields Committee on the Gold Mining Bill being read, Mr Shepherd moved that the Bill be committed this day. He said the second reading passed with but one dissentient voice, and yet the Gold Fields Committee, consisting of a few members, absolutely refused even to consider the preamble of the Bill which the House said was necessary. It was a perfect farce for the minority of the House to have power to set the majority at defiance, and take up the time of the House, and waste time in printing for nothing. Giving it, in fact, a slap in the face, and saying, "You are not fit to consider such a measure, and you know nothing of the subject." He wished such an anomalous state of things to be decided upon once for all.

Mr O'Connor said the Committee had decided last year that no such Bill should be introduced, without being circulated upon the Goldfields. As this had not been done with this Bill till it was in Committee, he declined to consider it.

Mr Vogel asked if it was desirable for the House, in the face of the report of the Goldfields Committee, to order the Bill to be committed. It was no criterion of the character of such a Bill if the House good-naturedly did not oppose the second reading. The matter had passed out of the control of the General Government, and if they were to be called upon to amend the existing system, it could not be done in a haphazard manner in the middle of the session. These questions required much consideration and extreme caution. It was a difficult matter to get two Provincial Councils to agree upon Goldfields questions. He would recommend the honourable member not to press for a Committee.

Mr Macandrew said it was quite clear, from the observations of the Premier, that the quicker the House abrogated all control in these matters the better, as it has shown its utter incapacity to deal with them. It has been amply demonstrated that the Goldfields Bill which suited the Thames did not suit Otago and Westland.

Mr Shepherd would not press the Bill against the wish of the Government, but as a chief reason for its rejection by the Committee it was because it had not been circulated. He hoped the Government would immediately circulate a few hundred copies.

The Bill was withdrawn.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

In the House of Representatives last night, the Premier moved the second reading of the Licensing Act 1873 Amendment Bill, and explained the provisions. He stated that the chief object of the Bill was to avoid any interference with the Provincial Governments by allowing certain Provincial Ordinances to remain in force. Another important object was allowing more than one bar in any house; also, to provide against the subjection of publicans, when applying for a renewal of a license, to the necessity of getting a certificate of householders. Increased facilities for transferring licenses were proposed, the only requisite being the delivery of a duplicate notice in writing to the Clerk of the Licensing Court. There was, however, ample provision for objections to transfers being made. On the whole, he thought the Act was not unduly favourable on one side or other.

Mr Fox would not oppose the second reading, but would use his utmost endeavours to defeat the main principle of the Bill, which was the very opposite of the Bill of last session, of which the fundamental principle was placing the whole of the liquor traffic in the hands of the people. This right had been granted to the people; but anomalous as it might seem, the machinery absolutely necessary for enforcing the principle was denied them. Had they that machinery, it would more or less speedily have done away with the sin of drunkenness—at least in country districts. So far from the Bill taking a middle course, he considered it a perfect paradise for publicans. In Committee he would object to many details. One of the first points he would object to was the clause to validate previous Ordinances, and amongst them the Otago Act, which was in direct violation of the Act of 1873. Amongst the amendments he intended to propose were some to allow females twenty-one years of age to vote, as in one place where permission leases were in operation some 80 women refused to vote because they had to specify their age; to endeavour to prevent billiard rooms and skittle alleys being in conjunction with public houses; to abolish barmaids, or to allow none under the age of 30. If he could not introduce that, he was certain he could carry the House with him in this—he would endeavour to prevent them being employed for 48 hours on a stretch, as they were sometimes now. To do this he would avail himself of the excellent Act introduced by Mr Bradshaw.

(In his amendments, he proposes that every bar or other place where liquor is sold shall have open glass windows towards the street without any paint, blinds, or obstructions to the view from the outside, so that it may be clearly seen who are drinking within, and what is taking place. The penalty is £5 per day for violation of this provision. Every adult male or female shall have sent to him or her, through the post-office, a blank voting paper to be filled up with vote for or against any license in the district; the votes to be kept secret under £20 penalty. All expense shall be charged upon expenses of the license fees, and any offence against the Regulations for voting is made punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months. Governor to appoint commissioners of liquor traffic and an

inspector of public houses, and penalties are imposed for not obeying the requirements of such inspectors.)

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

Mr Mervyn asked that telegraph operators at stations on the Clutha River should be instructed to notify the approach of floods and sudden freshes in the river, as that would often save property and life.

The Premier thought it would be better to keep the Department as it was—purely mechanical. Let it despatch news, not collect it.

Mr Reynolds was understood to say the matter would be considered in connection with the storm-signals item.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.

The adjourned debate on the Qualification of Electors Bill was resumed.

Mr Reader Wood regretted that the present was not more like the Consolidating Bill brought down by Mr Gisborne in 1872. He regretted that any man could be found in the House to oppose the principle of manhood suffrage—an idea well enough in olden times when people thought one set of men were born to rule and another to slave. He would move as an amendment that the election laws be consolidated, that the franchise be extended to every male of 21 years of age, that every member of the House vacate his seat upon acceptance of office, being eligible for re-election, that writs for elections be issued more speedily, and that the duration of Parliament be limited to three years.

Mr O'Neill considered the Bill a great injustice to miners, the class of men who more than any other made New Zealand a flourishing Colony.

Mr J. L. Gillies said the only fault he had to find with the Bill was, it did not go far enough. He did not think it was rich people who were best fitted to govern the country. Men who had power and wealth of the country were fond of saying, "We made the country," whereas it was the country made them. He could not see how they could claim to be the representatives in the country while they excluded a large and intelligent class from their electoral rights. He would accept the Bill as a step in the right direction, though he would prefer the Bill introduced by Mr Gisborne in 1872.

The Premier thought the suggestion of Mr Wood, regarding members resigning their seat upon accepting office, was sound. He would go further, and demand that members receiving Government pay, even when serving on Royal Commissions, should go before their constituents; and if they did not choose to object, no one else had a right to.

Mr T. L. Shepherd said the Bill should be entitled a Bill to Abolish Miners' Rights. The Bill was not just to gold miners, who were a much wealthier class than was supposed. Their property in water-races, machinery, and other mining property represented over a million and half pounds.

Mr White opposed the Bill strongly, as virtually disfranchising miners.

Mr Stafford said the debate promised to be the most interesting of the session, and moved an adjournment to Friday.

The *Mount Ida Chronicle* publishes the following later telegram from Wellington, under date Friday, 8 p.m.:

Judge Ward appeared before the Committee to-day.

The principal business last night was the debate on the second reading of the Otago Waste Lands Bill. Bell and Tolmie opposed it, but met with no support. The House was left entirely to the Otago members.

Brown and Macandrew are doing all they possibly can to get the Government to undertake the construction of the Blue Spur sludge channel.

The House will prorogue about the 21st August.

Fox's amendments on the Licensing Bill are generally condemned. There is not the slightest chance of carrying them.

The victuallers in Wellington will present large petitions in favour of Vogel's Bill.

Reynolds will not offer himself for re-election at next general election. It is understood that at the close of next session he will go to the Upper House.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

LOCAL SURVEYS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of your readers generally, and more particularly those who are peculiarly affected by them, to the excessive charges made by the District Survey Department, Clyde, for executing local surveys, and also the lengthened time which ensues from the time the Department receives the required fees, without which no application is entertained.

Some twelve months back, three applications were made for local surveys. Two were adjoining each other, and the third quite adjacent; and I understand the whole were completed in one day. Each was paid for at the maximum rate allowed by the Act, i.e., full travelling expenses from Clyde for each individual application made, amounting in all to some £15 9s. or £15 18s. This, I rather imagine, is excessive, considering that the sum for survey only is more than the value of the land purchased.

And as to waiting for survey, the applicant requires the patience of Job. I know cases in which applications were made and surveyor's fees paid months ago, and the required surveys are at present just in the same position as when

application was first made,—with this exception, they have protection.

I think the time has now come when our leading settlers and those interested should look up these two questions, and would suggest that some steps be taken at once to endeavour to get either a local survey office established in Cromwell, or to secure that, for the future, travelling expenses should be calculated from here and not from Clyde; or, should we fail in getting either the above boon, additional assistance might be requested for the District Survey Department at Clyde, as apparently that office is unable to keep pace with the demands made upon it, and is certainly unable to overtake long arrears.

I hope that some of your many readers will see the above question in a similar light, and that, in ventilating the subject, some plan may be arrived at of improving the usefulness of the District Survey Department, by lessening the expenses and saving time to us residents of the Cromwell district.—I am, &c.,

AGRICOLA.

Cromwell, July 31, 1874.

THE CROMWELL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—In your issue of the 21st instant, in an article commenting upon the Cromwell Company, a sentence appeared, "is mere playing at mining." Now, Sir, as correspondent of the *Cromwell* papers, I beg to deny ever having used it; it is either a typographical error or a misprint. At all events, it has cast a prejudicial light over my letter, defamatory to those concerned in the management, where none was intended; for the management is, in my humble opinion, beyond all praise. If you would either print a true copy of the letter in full, or counteract the misconception put upon my letter, you will oblige,—Yours, &c.,

CHAS. A. DANIELS.

Bendigo, July 23, 1874.

[We have already printed a true copy of that portion of the letter which it suited us to print, and there is no misconception to counteract.—Ed. C. A.]

ROAD TO THE NEVIS.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—The question of roads is one which is often discussed, and I have a grand idea in connection with the subject which it is a pity the British public should not have the benefit of. Although but a humble individual, my opinion should be respected as well as the opinions of your rich storekeepers. I am, or fancy I am, a practical man, having to carry all my goods and chattels about with me.

What I would suggest is, that the Government, instead of keeping in repair two roads, should make one good and permanent road to the Nevis. It has hitherto been an acknowledged maxim that roads should be run through the more largely populated districts. A good road must be made to the Carrick, either by private subscription or public money. (I should think the latter, as the Carrick Range is as important a district in the matter of the production of gold, as any in Otago, and there is every reason to believe it is only in its infancy.) And as nearly all the pedestrians and horsemen now travel through Carrickton, I cannot see why I should be obliged to go up the hill and then down again in order to get on the road to make the Nevis.

The road I would suggest to be made would give a saving of three miles, and the extra expense of repairing the present road past the Kawarau station would go far towards forming the road from Carrick Range to the junction of the Nevis road.

Hoping my remarks are worthy of your notice, I am, &c.,

HAWKER.

Cromwell, August 3, 1874.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The last ordinary meeting of the present—or rather late—Council was held on Thursday evening last, the 30th ult.

There were present: The Mayor (Mr James Dawkins), Crs Grant, Hayes, Wright, and Shanly.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the inward correspondence was read. It included an application from Mr E. Murrell, to lease part of the ground between the Town Hall and Mr Colclough's residence; and in respect to this matter, the Council decided to hold over Mr Murrell's application.

It was agreed that Mr J. Baker should continue in his present engagement of cleaning the town until the Council made fresh arrangements.

The Town Clerk was ordered to be paid £50 on account.

On the motion of Cr Wright, it was resolved that a number of copies of the Standing Orders should be printed.

Mr Dawkins then addressed the Council. This was the last occasion on which he would preside at a meeting of Council, and he wished to thank them for the kind treatment he had always received at their hands. He would always look back upon his term of office as Mayor of Cromwell and as Chairman of the Council with feelings of pride and pleasure. He could say with sincerity that he had always tried to do his duty in an impartial manner, and the Council had treated him with courtesy and kindness.

Cr Wright proposed, and Cr Shanly seconded, "That the thanks of the Council be tendered to the Mayor for his general kindness during his term of office."—Carried.

Some business in connection with the election of a Councillor for Kawarau Ward having been disposed of, the meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks.

Some people appear to have a great idea of the advantages of the Provincial Government Gazette as an advertising medium, for in the last number appears an advertisement offering a reward for a lost dog. We should consider the publication referred to an excellent tomb for advertisements of this class.—*Daily Times*.

THE SUEZ MAIL.

The *Daily Times* gives the following items of news, which have not been anticipated by telegraph:—

The bankruptcy proceedings in re the Claimant have recommenced. Orton is to be examined on June 27th. The cost of the late trial is £55,315. Orton is in prison, employed as a tailor. Punch hopes he is not engaged on a new suit. The litigation expenses falling on the Tichborne estates already reach £92,000. Dr Kenally being ill, the Benchers' enquiry has been postponed till July 18th. William Hopwood, a witness for the prosecution, has been committed on a charge of bigamy at Stockport. Mrs Mina Jury also claims Hopwood for her husband. Mrs Jury, who was committed for trial on a charge of larceny at her lodgings, has been discharged, the Grand Jury finding no bill. She threatens an action for perjury.

During May, 2941 emigrants left for New Zealand, sent by the Agent-General. The total number of emigrants sent by the Agency is 35,730. General Lautour has brought a suit in Chancery against the Government, claiming 1,000,000 acres of land, in consideration of having, 40 years ago, expended £30,000 in conveying emigrants to the Colony. The claim was rejected.

Dinners of Australian meat have been given under Mr Tallerman's auspices, at Nottingham, Leeds, and other places, attended with considerable success.

Accounts from Canada represent immigration there as overdone. The *Toronto Mail* asks why the English farmers don't charter a vessel for free passages to the unsuccessful emigrants anxious to return? Dr McCormack, of Belfast, writes to the *Northern Whig* condemnatory at emigration from Ireland to Canada, and states that the prospects there are worse than in Europe.

A levee was held on June 1 at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, when 350 presentations were made. Soon after the Czar's arrival at Windsor, the vexed question of precedence of court was settled. The Duchess of Edinburgh takes precedence immediately after the Princess of Wales, and before the Royal Princesses.

The Queen will probably visit Berlin next August to witness the confirmation of her grandson Prince Frederick William.

A revolving cannon was fired at Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar when he was stepping into his carriage to attend the levee. No injury was inflicted. The assassin escaped at the time, but was afterwards captured. He proved to be a crazed Pole, who adopted this course to compel the attention of the War Office to his invention.

Dr Livingstone's last journals will shortly be issued by Mr Murray.

The Derby was run in magnificent weather. Several Royal Princes were present, with visitors in enormous crowds. On the previous day the sport was marred by an unfortunate accident in the race for the Maiden Plate. The sister to Varides fell, and suffered fatal injury, throwing her rider, Tom Cannon. The Epsom Cup was won by Thrind. On the return of the Derby winner to Swindon, where he had been trained, he received a great ovation and was serenaded.

On Whit Monday and Tuesday a spirited cricket match was played at Lords—North v. South—in which the late Australian team appeared prominently. There was quite an ovation to celebrate their return. The proceeds of the match are to be devoted to the relief of professional cricketers. The South won the game, with eight wickets to fall. A similar match was played on the Princess ground, when the North was victorious.

Eighteen children in Spitalfields have been poisoned by eating some red stuff supposed to be sweetmeats picked up from the ruins of a wholesale confectioner's premises.

The latest news from India is reassuring. Favorable rains had fallen, the crop prospects were good, and all danger of widespread famine was at an end. The Government had begun to take steps to guard against the ill effects of pauperisation. Some of the relief works were costing far too much. The numbers employed still remained very large, but would be gradually reduced.

Tree Planting.

Goodwood, near Palmerston, the splendid estate of Thomas Calcutt, Esq., formerly the property of William Jones, Esq., is being laid out with oaks, elm, ash, maple, pine of all kinds, and cypress. The main northern avenue is thirty chains in length, while the main north-western is fifty chains, and has a belt of these trees twenty-two feet broad on either side of the carriage drive. Mr Calcutt further sets 200,000 of these trees in the southern bush next Tumai. The immense value of these trees commercially will be understood when we state that these 200,000 trees at ten years old will be worth £20,000, while at twenty years they will command the value of £50,000. Poplars are the best commercial class of trees to plant in wet places along the banks of streams or rivers. They produce first-rate timber for the following purposes—mill flooring, boxes, such as are used for packing, laths, dray bodies, shafts, etc., also for fuel, although not so good as hard wood poplar, is better fuel than the true soft woods, known as pine and spruce firs. A plantation of this timber of 10,000 trees and ten years old would be worth £2000, while at fifteen years old it would command £5000. When such trees have attained sufficient size for cutting, say eight to ten inches through, they are removed root and all and young trees set in their places. The plantation thus renewed always supplies a continuous quantity of timber.—*Bruce Herald*.

Mr Stiver's Horse.

(Danbury News.)

The other morning at breakfast, Mrs Perkins observed that Mr Stiver, whose house we live had been called away, and wanted to know if I would see to his horse through the day.

I knew that Mr Stiver owned a horse, because I occasionally saw him drive out of the yard, and I saw the stable every day; but what kind of a horse I didn't know. I never went into the stable for two reasons: in the first place I had no desire to, and, secondly, I didn't know as the horse cared particularly for company.

I never took care of a horse in my life, and had I been of a less hopeful nature, the charge Mr Stiver had left with me might have had a very depressing effect; but I told Mrs Perkins I would do it.

"You know how to take care of a horse, don't you?" said she.

I gave her a reassuring wink. In fact I knew so little about it that I didn't think it safe to converse more fluently than by winks.

After breakfast I seized a toothpick and walked out towards the stable. There was nothing particular to do, as Stiver had given him his breakfast, and I found him eating it; so I looked around. The horse looked around, too, and stared pretty hard at me. There was but little said on either side. I hunted up the location of the feed, and then sat down on a peck measure, and fell to studying the beast. There is a wide difference in horses. Some of them will kick you over and never look around to see what becomes of you. I don't like a disposition like that, and I wondered if Stiver's horse was one of them.

When I came home at noon I went straight to the stable. The animal was there all right. Stiver hadn't told me what to give him for dinner, and I had not given the subject any thought; but I went to the oat-box and filled the peck measure, and sallied up to the manger.

When he saw the oats he almost smiled; this pleased and amused him. I emptied them into the trough, and left him above me to admire the way I parted my hair behind. I just got my head up in time to save the whole of it. He had his ears back, his mouth open, and looked as if he were on the point of committing murder. I went out and filled the measure again, and climbed up the side of the stall and emptied it on top of him. He brought his head up so suddenly at this that I immediately got down, letting go of everything to do it. I struck on the sharp edge of a barrel, rolled over a couple of times, and then disappeared under a hay-cutter. The peck measure went down on the other side, and got mysteriously tangled up in that animal's heels, and he went to work at it, and then ensued the most dreadful noise I ever heard in all my life, and I have been married eighteen years.

It did seem as if I never would get out from under that hay-cutter; and all the while I was struggling and wrenching myself and the cutter apart, that awful beast was kicking around in that stall, and making the most appalling signs imaginable.

When I got out I found Mrs Perkins at the door. She had heard the racket, and had sped out to the stable, her only thought being of me and three stove lids she had under her arm, and one of which she was about to fire at the beast.

This made me mad.

"Go away, you unfortunate idiot, do you want to knock my brains out?" For I remember seeing Mrs Perkins sling a missile before, and that I nearly lost an eye by the operation, although standing at the other side of the house at the time.

She retired at once. And at the same time the animal quieted down, but there was nothing left of that peck measure, not even the maker's name.

I followed Mrs Perkins into the house, and got her to do me up, and then I sat down in a chair, and fell into a profound strain of meditation. After a while I felt better, and went out to the stable again. The horse was leaning against the stable stall, with eyes half closed, and appeared to be very much engrossed in thought.

"Step off to the left," I said, rubbing his back.

He didn't step. I got the pitchfork and punched him in the leg with the handle. He immediately raised up both hind legs at once, and that fork flew out of my hands, and went rattling up against the timbers above and came down again in an instant, the end of the handle rapping me with such force on the top of the head that I sat down on the floor under the impression that I was standing in front of a drug store in the evening. I went back to the horse and got some more stuff on me. But I couldn't keep away from that stable. I went out there again. The thought struck me that what the horse wanted was exercise. If that thought had been an empty glycerine can, it would have saved a windfall of luck for me.

But exercise would tone him down, and exercise him I would. I laughed to myself to think how I would trounce him around the yard. I didn't laugh again that afternoon. I got him unhitched, and then wondered how I was to get him out of the stall without carrying him out. I pushed, but he wouldn't budge. I stood looking at him in the face, thinking of something to say, when he suddenly solved the difficulty by veering about and plunging for the door. I followed, as a matter of course, because I had a tight hold on the rope, and hit about every partition stud worth speaking of on that side of the barn. Mrs Perkins was at the window, and saw us come out of the door. She

subsequently remarked we came out skipping like two innocent children. The skipping was entirely unintentional on my part. I felt as if I stood on the verge of eternity. My legs may have skipped, but my mind was filled with awe.

I took that animal out to exercise him. He exercised me before I was through with it. He went round a few times in a circle; then he stopped suddenly, spread out his fore-legs, and looked at me. Then he leaned forward a little, and hoisted both hind legs, and threw about two coal-hods of mud over a line full of clothes Mrs Perkins had just hung out.

That excellent lady had taken a position at the window, and whenever the evolutions of the awful beast permitted, I caught a glance at her features. She appeared to be very much interested in the proceedings; but the instant that the mud flew, she disappeared from the window, and a moment later she appeared on the stoop with a long poker in her hand, and fire enough in her eyes to heat it red hot.

Just then Stiver's horse stood up on his hind legs, and tried to hug me with the others. This scared me. A horse never shows his strength to such advantage as when he is coming down on you like a frantic pile driver. I instantly dodged, and the cold sweat fairly boiled out of me.

It suddenly came over me that I had once figured in a similar position years ago. My grandfather owned a little white horse that would get up from a meal at Delmonico's to kick the President of the United States. He sent me to the lot one day, and unhappily stated that I often went after that horse, and suffered all kinds of defeat in getting him out of the pasture, but I had never tried to ride him. Heaven knows I never thought of it. I had my usual trouble with him that day. He tried to jump over me, and push me in a mud hole, and finally got up on his hind legs and came waltzing after me with facilities enough to convert me into hash, but I turned and just made for that fence with all the agony a prospect of instant death could crowd into me. If our candidate for the Presidency had run one-half as well, there would be seventy-five postmasters in Danbury to-day, instead of one.

I got him out finally, and then he was quiet enough, and took him up alongside the fence and got on him. He stopped an instant, one brief instant, and then tore off down the road at a frightful speed. I laid down on him and clasped my hands tightly around his neck, and thought of my home. When we got to the stable I was confident he would stop, but he didn't. He drove straight at the door. It was a low door, just high enough to permit him to go in at lightning speed, but there was no room for me. I saw if I struck that stable the struggle would be a very brief one. I thought this all over in an instant, and then, spreading out my arms and legs, emitted a scream, and the next moment I was bounding about in the filth of that stable yard. All this passed through my mind as Stiver's horse went up in the air. It frightened Mrs Perkins dreadfully.

"Why, you old fool!" she said; "why don't you get rid of him?"

"How can I?" said I, in desperation.

"Why, there are a thousand ways," said she.

This is just like a woman. How different a statesman would have answered.

But I could think of only two ways to dispose of the beast. I could either swallow him where he stood and then sit down on him, or I could crawl inside of him and kick him to death.

But I was saved either of these expedients by his coming towards me so abruptly that I dropped the rope in terror, and then he turned about, and kicking me full of mud, shot for the gate, ripping the clothes line in two, and went on down the street at a horrible gallop, with two of Mrs Perkins' garments, which he hastily snatched from the line, floating over his neck in a very picturesque manner.

So I was afterwards told. I was too full of mud myself to see the way into the house.

Stiver got his horse all right, and stays at home to take care of him. Mrs Perkins has gone to her mother's to recuperate, and I am healing as fast as possible.

An Amusing Candidate.

An individual named Mr Awdry Badcock, who was standing for a seat in the Milton Municipal Council, called a meeting of the ratepayers there; and we extract from the *Bruce Herald* a portion of its report of the proceedings:—

A chairman having been appointed, "Mr Badcock proceeded to say that he never felt so proud on any previous occasion in his life. His object in coming forward was anxiety for their welfare, which, if elected, he hoped to promote by the preservation of hen pheasants, and the introduction of stallions for the improvement of the breed of horses. He might here remark, so far as he was personally concerned, his breed required no improvement. If they elected him they would have the proud satisfaction of sending to the Municipal Council one in whose veins ran the purest of blue blood. (At this stage of the proceedings there was a slight manifestation of dissent from a few of the audience. Mr Badcock challenged anyone who had anything to say against him to come up on the platform, and engage in the ordeal of personal combat. No one doing so, he resumed.) On the question of water works he agreed with Mr Jones. He was in favour of lighting the town also, and of making nice walks and tea gardens at the public expense; and,

above all, an hospital. (A Voice—A lunatic asylum.) He would give £50 towards this if anyone else would give £10.

Mr Badcock then declared himself ready to answer questions, and in reply to several, said that he was in favour of the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum, provided Mr G. E. Brown (the questioner) was to be the first inmate. He would promote the destruction of tom cats, and would extend to female immigrants the same measure of protection as to hen pheasants. As to the political views of the inhabitants of the Uninhabited Isles, or the domestic policy of the Peruvians, he thought both these points were outside of the matter in hand. He would advocate the establishment of a market place for asses' milk, sugarsticks, tutu, and other necessities of life. In the course of his answers, Mr Badcock, in replying to Mr G. E. Brown, called him a gentleman. Mr Brown at once rose and demanded that the objectionable epithet should be repeated. Mr Brown then (his eye, in a fine frenzy, rolling) said that the candidate had, by his utter neglect of the courtesies of life, forfeited his (Mr Brown's) support; moreover, that he (Mr Brown) would pull him to the Supreme Court for it. Upon this, Messrs Brown and Badcock glared at each other for a few seconds, whilst those present sat in silent horror, not knowing what was to come next. Ultimately, the chairman explained the nature of his language to Mr Badcock, when he at once retracted what he had said, and the dispute ceased.

"A vote of confidence was then proposed, and suddenly a few discontented beings—disgraces alike to their kind and their country and utterly dead to the interests of Milton—began throwing snowballs and eggs (in an advanced stage of decomposition) at the candidate. As a result, the curtain was lowered, but the majority of the audience at once carried the vote of confidence, denounced those whose rowdiness had disgraced a respectable public meeting, and then dispersed to the nearest hotel bar, where municipal politics were discussed for many hours."

Patent Logotypes.

(Printers' Register.)

We have not yet had an opportunity of looking at the new system as exhibited by Colonel Tomline, in the International Exhibition, and of which the Prospectus says:—

Patent logotypes consist of (1), words, syllables, or two or more letters cast in one piece; (2), figures cast in various combinations; and (3), words, syllables, and letters having the characters sunk into the foot of the type. It has been demonstrated that by a judicious use of syllables and words, cast in one piece instead of in single letters, a saving of more than one hundred per cent is effected, monotonous toil abridged, and correctness in the work of the Compositor brought to a much higher point than under the ordinary system. Suppose a Compositor has to put together the following sentence:—"The question before us is therefore reduced to very narrow limits." The mode as practised at present would involve fifty-five lifts for the letters and nine for the spaces which divide each word, making a whole of sixty-four lifts. With the patent logotypes there would be but twenty-five lifts—"The question before us is the re-fo-re re-du-ed to ve-ry na-row li-mi-ts." With logotypes a Compositor can, after three months' practice, set up four thousand letters in an hour; under the ordinary system men who have worked at it for twenty years very rarely attain to two thousand per hour. Boys of ordinary intelligence can with six weeks' training put together between two and three thousand letters per hour. The objection that such a large number of combinations must require exceptional powers of memory is met by the fact that, in the experiments made with lads of about fourteen years of age, a week's practice has been sufficient to give the learner a tolerably accurate notion of the position of the types, while with a fortnight's training he has been capable of going unerringly and without hesitation to the proper compartment. The advantages of legible types and logotypes are that very little special training is necessary to make a proficient compositor. Being in consonance with the laws of optics, the character is palpable to the eye; and the task of correcting, so notoriously irksome even to professional Compositors, can be easily performed without a proof-sheet, and by the merest tyro. The introduction of the new system would assist in the solution of one of our great social questions: women and girls could be trained into skilled Compositors in a very short time. In conclusion, the attention of those more immediately connected with the Printing trade is drawn to the following facts:—Very few Compositors can at present set up two thousand letters per hour: with logotypes an ordinary hand will have no difficulty in composing four thousand; and the probability is that constant practice will greatly add to his celerity.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are the result of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to promote which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, unwholesome climates and other causes are constantly deranging the liver, but that important organ can, under all circumstances, soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates straight to the liver, the blood and nerves of which it speedily rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a cure will soon follow.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE YARN OF THE "NANCY BELL."

'Twas on the shores that round our coast
From Deal to Ramsgate span,
That I found alone on a piece of stone
An elderly naval man.

His hair was weedy, his beard was long,
And weedy and long was he;
And I heard this wight on the shore recite
In a singular minor key:

"Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold,
And the mate of the *Nancy* brig,
And a ho'sun tight and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig."

And he shook his flats and he tore his hair,
Till I really grew afraid.

For I couldn't help thinking the man had been
drinking.

And so I simply said:

"Oh, elderly man, it's little I know
Of the duties of men of the sea,
And I'll eat my hand if I can understand
How you can possibly be

"At once a cook, and a captain bold,
And the mate of the *Nancy* brig,
And a ho'sun tight and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig."

Then he gave a hitch to his trousers, which
Is a trick all seaman larn,
And having got rid of a thumping quid,
He spun this painful yarn:

"'Twas in the good ship *Nancy Bell*
That we sailed to the Indian Sea,
And there on a reef we come to grief,
Which has often occurred to me.

And pretty nigh all the crew was drowned
(There was seventy-seven o' soul),
And only ten of the *Nancy's* men
Said 'Here!' to the muster-roll.

"There was me and the cook and the Captain
bold,
And the mate of the *Nancy* brig,
And the ho'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig.

"For a month we'd neither wittles nor drink,
Till a hungry we did feel,
So we drew a lot, and, accordin' shot
The captain for our meal.

"The next lot fell to the *Nancy's* mate,
And a delicate dish he made;
Then our appetite with the midshipmite
We seven survivors stayed.

"And then we murdered the ho'sun tight,
And he much resembled pig;
Then we wittled free, did the cook and me,
On the crew of the captain's gig.

"Then only the cook and me was left,
And the delicate question, 'Which
Of us two goes to the kettle?' arose,
And we argued it out as sich.

"For I loved that cook as a brother, I did,
And the cook he worshipped me;
But we'd both be blowed if we'd be stowed
In the other chap's hold, you see.

"'I'll be eat if you dines off me,' says Tom;
'Yes, that,' says I, 'you'll be,'—
'I'm boiled if I die, my friend,' quoth I;
And 'Exactly so,' quoth he.

"Says he, 'Dear JAMES, to murder me
Were a foolish thing to do,
For don't you see that you can't cook me,
While I can—and will—cook you!'

"So he boils the water and takes the salt
And the pepper in portions true
(Which he never forgot), and some chopped
shalot,

And some sage and parsley too.

"Come here," says he, with a proper pride,
Which his smiling features tell,
'Twill soothe you be if I let you see
How extremely nice you'll smell.'

"And he stirred it round and round and round,
And he sniffed at the foaming froth;
When I ups with his heels and smothers his
sneals

In the scum of the boiling broth.
"And I eat that cook in a week or less,
And—as I eating be.

The last of his chops, whv, I almost drops,
For a vessel in sight I see.
"And I never lark, and I never smile,
And I never lark nor play.
But sit and o'nk, and a single joke
I have—which is to say:

"Oh, I am a cook, and a captain bold,
And the mate of the *Nancy* brig,
And the ho'sun tight, and a midshipmite,
And the crew of the captain's gig."

This is highly coloured: "The lilacs are budding," says a Wisconsin editor. "You lilac Satan," responds one of his readers. "You violet the truth," politely replies the editor, and both are given to blue devils.

James Ryburn, the Renfrewshire wit, made an unfortunate marriage. One day he met a friend, who, with tears in his eyes, said that he had met with a calamity that morning. "Dear me, John," inquired Jamie, "what is it?" "I've lost my wife," replied the sorrow-stricken widower. "Your wife? Is that a?" retorted Ryburn. "Do'd man, I'll gie my living ane for your dead aue, and a bottle o' yill to the bargain."

A Juvenile Punster. It is scarcely creditable that a child but four years old could perpetrate so perfect a pun as the one alleged in the following incident; but its truth is certified to us by a correspondent. The author of it was a little girl. She was playing with her doll by the side of her mother, when, after some consideration, she said, "Mother, I wish my doll was realised." "Why, what do you mean?" her mother inquired. "Why," she replied, "you see, she has only glass eyes; I want her to have real eyes."

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JAMES PATTERSON, late of Clyde, begs to inform his numerous up-country friends that he has leased the above hotel, which he has put in a thorough state of repair. He has spared no expense in making this large and well-known house a comfortable home for boarders; and visitors from up-country will have every attention paid to their welfare. This Hotel is conveniently situated, being within a very short distance of the Railway Station.

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Established Twenty Years.

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All orders well packed, free of charge.

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Families and Travellers visiting Lawrence will find every accommodation, and receive the best attention, at this old-established Hotel.

A new building has recently been erected, which considerably enlarges the accommodation and enhances the comfort of visitors. The additions comprise a suit of Private Apartments, commodious Bedrooms, and well furnished and cosy Sittingrooms, and render the Victoria one of the largest and most comfortable country hotels in the province.

A substantial Stable has also been erected, making now 13 stalls; together with four loose boxes and coach house.

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(late of the Clyde Hotel,)

Proprietor.

THOMAS HAWTHORNE begs to inform his old friends and acquaintances that he has taken for a term of years the above Hotel, where he hopes to receive a call from them. The Bendigo Hotel contains every accommodation, and the present proprietor's only aim will be to give satisfaction to his customers.

The comforts of a home, combined with the conveniences of a hotel, are to be found at

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Good Stabling, with an efficient groom.

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Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised nostrums escape with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably undermined by them, he may look upon himself as the most fortunate mortal.

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In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead, lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from diseases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith invites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation in stating that no medical man, either here or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-

Patent Medicines

tice and extraordinary experience which he has had. Therefore, those who really desire to be treated by one who is at the head of his profession in this branch of medical practice should lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should anyone marry without first consulting him.

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No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

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After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that almost all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

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On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

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This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
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| Burns | Sore Throats |
| Bunions | Skin Diseases |
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| and Sandflies | Sore Heads |
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| Chiego-foot | Ulcers |
| Chilblains | Wounds and Yaws |
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1874.